

VIDUYEV, N.G., doktor tekhn.nauk.

Calculating the accuracy of structural traversing networks. Geod. i
kart. no.8:28-36 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Traverses (Surveying))

VIDUYEV, N. G.

AUTHOR: Melenevskiy, N. N.

SOV/6-58-7-7/19

TITLE: On the Problem of Pre-Determining Errors in Engineering Surveys (K voprosu o predvychislenii oshibok stroitel'noy setki)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 39-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the article "Determination of the Accuracy of an Engineering Lines and Grades System", by N. G. Viduyev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, which was published in Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1957, Nr 8, formulae for the predetermination of the weights and of the errors of point locations in an engineering lines and grades system and the method of successive approximation was suggested for solving this problem. Despite the simplicity of the formulae a great amount of work must be done when this method is used, as the weights of all unknowns must be determined. In practical work, however, only the error at the weakest point of the lines and grades system must be known. For comparison the weights are determined at the same example as was used by Viduyev using the method of intermediate measurements. It appears that the results obtained markedly differ from those found by Viduyev. This

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On the Problem of Pre-Determining Errors in Engineering Surveys

discrepancy can be explained by the fact that the method of Viduyev can only be applied to referenced lines and grades systems and not to free systems. In Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1957, Nr 6, a method of determining the weights in leveling networks is advanced by the author. This method can also be used in the computation of the weights in polygonometric or theodolite networks. Formula (2) is recommended for the pre-determination of the errors in polygonometric networks, after the weakest point of the system has been computed. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references, which are Soviet.

1. Mapping 2. Geophysical surveying—Errors 3. Theodolites—
Performance 4. Theodolites—Calibration

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Viduyev, N. G., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences SOV/154-58-5-2/18

TITLE: Present State and Tasks of Scientific Research in the Field of Geodetic Engineering (Sovremennoye sostoyaniye i zadachi nauchnykh issledovaniy v oblasti inzhenernoy geodezii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1958, Nr 5, pp 19 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Geodesy is subdivided into five distinctly separate branches: astronomical geodesy, cartographical geodesy, aerial geodesy, geodetic and photogrammetric apparatus building and applied geodesy. Considerable success was achieved in each branch. The important research work in the field of higher geodesy, of astronomical geodesy and geodetic gravimetry are all closely connected with the establishment of the principal foundations of geodesy. The reference ellipsoid by Krasovskiy and the new geodetic data are results which could only be achieved by a close collaboration of science and practice. The necessity of accurate evaluation of complicated triangulation, poly-

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Present State and Tasks of Scientific Research in the Field SOV/154-58-5-2/18
of Geodetic Engineering

gonometric and leveling nets led to a further development of the mathematical aspect of geodesy. The branch of astronomical geodesy develops mainly along the lines traced by the problems in national economy. As an example the author quotes the mapping of the territory of the USSR, where initially a scale of 1:100000 was used to be later abandoned for a scale of 1:25000. In recent times the scales of 1:5000 and 1:2000 have gained an ever-increasing importance. The author then discusses the problems arising in connection with this change of scales, in particular with respect to astronomical geodesy. The author also dwells on aspects of practical use of cartographic geodesy. This branch covers the entire complex of questions raised in present-day geodesy, topography and cartography. The author underlines the fact that great changes have occurred in the last 30 years as concerns the methods used in geodesy. The author also deals with the significance of the changing requirements placed upon topographical and cartographical work. Many problems could be solved due to the development of aerial geodesy. The importance of the Laboratory for

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Aerial Geodetic Methods AS USSR which is supervised by N. G. Kell', Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, is emphasized. Large-scale aerial photography can only be carried out by utilizing new photogrammetric equipment. The latest achievements in electronics are also expected to lead to fundamental changes in geodetic apparatus building. The differentiation of geodetic science is considered to be the result of the developed utilization of scientific data. Dwelling on the development and the differentiation in the field of geodesy the author emphasizes the fact that only after the October Revolution the importance of applied geodesy in connection with industrialization and water power developments has grown to an ever-increasing extent due to the rapid development of natural sciences in the USSR. The specific conditions of geodesy in mining, and in canal construction for water transportation led to a further development of mine geodesy and hydrography. Geodetic engineering advanced along much more complicated lines until reaching its present-day status. The real cause of

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the rapid expansion of geodetic engineering in the USSR was the realization of multifarious and large construction projects. Furthermore, the author dwells on special problems of organization and performance of geodetic work as well as on methods of geodetic measurements. The author also points to the fact that hitherto no uniform method of topographic work has come into use. One of the closest tasks is a thorough study of geotopography (in particular by means of aerial photographs) primarily on scales of 1:5000 to 1:500. As the various branches of geodesy are often closely interlinked it proves to be very difficult to draw an exact line between geodetic engineering and other branches of geodesy. As an example the author mentions the outstanding scientific works of Professor A. I. Durnev and Professor K. L. Provorov. The author places special emphasis on the consideration of the problem, arising among numerous others, of the further development of scale work to be used in the topographic maps of technical plants during the projecting stage. The author then discusses the wide range of application of aerial photo-

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graphy in topography. The use of microwave range meters will have a paramount importance in the near future. As regards the development of planning geodesy the author quotes the valuable work carried out by Professor A. F. Lyuts and Professor A. S. Chebotarev. The relatively novel field of dynamic geodesy has great prospects of development. Considerable success has already been achieved in this field, the suggestions by Professor A. I. Durnev and Doctor M. S. Murav'yev being mentioned in particular (development of methods, and of the equipment required in dynamic geodesy). The USSR is quoted as being the only country in the world where the total complex of geodetic problems is subjected to systematic study.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury Ukrainskoy SSR
(Academy of Building and Architecture of the Ukrainskaya SSR)

Card 5/6

VIDUYEV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; RAKITOV, Danil Ivanovich; GAN'SHIN,
V.N., red.

[Application of surveying to engineering and construction
operations; surveying at building sites] Prilozhenie geode-
zii v inzhenerno-stroitel'nom dele; geodezicheskie raboty
na stroitel'noi ploshchadke. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 398 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

VIDUYEV, N.G.

Measurements of varying accuracy. Geod. 1 kart. no.6:35-40
Js '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VIDUYEV, N.G.

Checking the accuracy of geodetic measurements. Geod. i kart. no. 7:111-13
Jl '64. (MIRA 17:12)

VIDUYEV, N. G.

"Scientific problems of the engineer's geodesy."

report submitted for Intl Symp on Geodesy in Construction, Sofia, 24-29 Aug 64.

VIDUYEV, N.G.

Uniformly precise measuring results. Geod. i kart. no. 10:26-29
0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VIDUYEV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
GRZHIBOVSKIY, Vladislav Pavlovich, dots. Prinyal ucha-
stiye SERDYUKOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MASLOV,
A.V., red.

[Geodesic projecting of vertical leveling] Geodezicheskoe
proektirovanie vertikal'noi planirovki. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Nedra," 1964. 250 p. (MIRA 17:5)

KOS'KOV, Boris Ivanovich; PAVLOV, Kuz'ma Petrovich; GAN'SHIN, V.N.,
prof., retsenzent; VIDUYEV, N.G., prof., retsenzent;
KUROCHKIN, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHURYGINA, A.I.,
red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the realization of plans and building of towns
and settlements] Rukovodstvo po perenosu proektov plani-
rovki i zastroiki gorodov i poselkov v natury. 2 izd., ispr.
i dop. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 261 p.

(MIRA 16:11)

(City planning)

ALEKSANDROV, T.F.; VIDUYEV, N.G., redaktor; MINEVICH, I., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Leveling] Nivelirnye raboty. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry
USSR, 1952. 110 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Leveling)

VIDUYEV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; RAKITOV, Daniil Ivanovich; KIYANICHENKO, N.,
red.; ZELENKOVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Special leveling operations; leveling of rivers, canals, and
reservoirs] Spetsial'nye nivelirnyye raboty; nivelirovanie rek, kanalov
i vodokhranilishch. Izd.2., ispr.i dop. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po
stroit. i arkhitekt.USSR, 1961. 308 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Leveling)

VIDUYEV, N.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Computing the scale of a topographical survey. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; geod. i aerof. no.5:9-12 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kiyevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Map scales) (Topographical surveying)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4848

Viduyev, Nikolay Grigor'yevich, Vladislav Pavlovich Grzhibovskiy, and Daniil Ivanovich Rakitov.

Radiolokatsiya v inzhenernykh izyskaniyakh (Radar in Engineering Explorations) Kiyev, Gosstroyizdat, Gosudarstvennoye izdatel'stvo literatury po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture USSR, 1960. 93 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed.: K. Komendant; Tech. Ed.: S. Ipat'yeva.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for technical personnel concerned with engineering explorations and geodetic and topographic surveys.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss the problems of applying electronics in geodetic measurements. Special attention is paid to the pulse and phase methods of radiogeodetic measurements. No personalities are mentioned. There are 59 references, all Soviet.

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VIDUYEV, N.G.

Determining the final surface in grading. Sbor. st. po geod. no.11:77-
70 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Surveying) (Earthwork)

VIDUYEV, Nikolay Grigor'iyevich; RAKITOV, Daniil Ivanovich; GRZHIBOVSKIY,
Vladislav Pavlovich; KRUMELIS, Vsevolod Andreyevich; PODREZHAN,
Vladimir Viktorovich; KUL'CHITSKAYA, O., red.; LYAMKIN, V.,
tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of geodetic layout operations] Osnovy geodezicheskikh
razbivochnykh rabot. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry
po stroit. i arkhitekt. U.S.S.R., 1960. 469 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Surveying)

(Building)

VIDUYEV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; GRZHIBOVSKIY, Vladislav Pavlovich;
PODREZAN, Vladimir Viktorovich; KIYANICHENKO, N.S., red.;
DEREVYANKO, G.S., tekhn. red.

[Survey work for large-panel construction] Geodezicheskie
raboty pri krupnopanel'mom stroitel'stve. Kiev, Gosstroi-
izdat USSR, 1963. 194 p. (MIRA 17:2)

VIDUYEV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; GRZHIBOVSKIY, Vladislav Pavlovich;
RAKITOV, Daniil Ivanovich; KOMENDANT, K., red.; IPAT'YEVA, S.,
tekhn.red.

[Using radar in surveying] Radiolokatsia v inzhenernykh izyska-
niakh. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit.USSR, 1960.
93 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Surveying)

(Radar)

VIDUYEV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; RAKITOV, Daniil Ivanovich; PODREZAN,
Vladimir Viktorovich; PAYZANSKIY, A.A., red.; INOZEMTSOVA,
A.I., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Geodetic operations in construction yards] Geodezicheskie raboty
na stroitel'noi ploshchadke. Moskva, Izd-vo geod.lit-ry, 1959.
211 p.

(Building sites)

(Surveying)

(MIRA 12:10)

VIDUYEV, V. G. and RAKITOV, D. I.

"The Leveling of Rivers, Canals, and Reservoirs" (Nivelrovaniye rek, Kanalov i vodokhranilishch), Gostekhizdat, Kiev, 1952

GERZHULA, Boris Ivanovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; VIDUYEV, N.G., red.;
SHURYGINA, A.I., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of engineering geodesy] Osnovy inzhenernoi
geodezii. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry, 1960. 147 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Surveying)

BJP

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4925

Viduyev, Nikolay Grigor'yevich, Daniil Ivanovich Rakitov, Vladislav Pavlovich Grzhibovskiy, Vsevolod Andreyevich Krumelis and Vladimir Viktorovich Podrezan

Osnovy geodezicheskikh razbivochnykh rabot (Principles of Survey Layout Work) 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Kiyev, Gosstroyizdat UKrSSR, 1960. 469 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: O. Kul'chitskaya; Tech. Ed.: V. Lyamkin.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and technicians working in the field of civil engineering.

COVERAGE: This book deals with theoretical and practical problems of survey layout work necessary in the construction of industrial plants and public buildings, hydrotechnical structures, roads, and bridges. No personalities are given. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

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VIDUYEV, Nikolay Grigoriyevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; RAKITOV, Daniil Ivanovich; PODREZHAN, Vladimir Viktorovich; MOISEYEV, Vladimir Yulianovich; AFANAS'YEV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; LEVCHUK, G.P., detsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KUZIN, N.A., inzh.-geodezist, spetsred.; KHROMCHENKO, F.I., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Surveying in bridge construction] Geodezicheskie raboty v mostostroenii. Pod red. N.G.Vidueva. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1961. 137 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Surveying) (Bridge construction)

VIDYAKIN, V.I., fel'dsher (selo Ten'gushevo Mordovskoy ASSR)

Thirty years guarding the nation's health. Fel'd. i akush. 27 no.3:
56 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(LAPSHINA, TAT'IANA STEPANOVNA)

Yuryakov, Yu.A.

SAMSONOV, Yu.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VIDYAKIN, Yu.A., inzhener.

Steam turbine blade vibrations during a partial intake of steam.
Sudostroenie 23 no.7:28-31 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Steam turbines--Vibration)

VIDYAKIN, Yu.A., inzh.

Vibration of steam turbine blade assemblies during partial intake
of steam. Sudostroenie 23 no.12:24-27 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Steam turbines--Vibration)

VIDYAKIN, Yu. A.

Damping ability of steam-turbine blades tied into blocks by
bandages. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.11:12-15 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Steam turbines)

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S/114/60/000/010/001/007
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Prokof'yev, K.A. and Vidyakin, Yu.A., Candidates of
Technical Sciences

TITLE: Methods of Determining the Damping Characteristics of
10 Blade Materials and Blade Designs

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1960, No.10, pp.13-16

TEXT: This article describes a new experimental method of determining the decrements of vibrations of specimens clamped at one end. It indicates possible errors and means of reducing them. Blading vibration decrement studies are commonly made by tuning-fork methods or by making measurements of blades suspended on wires. Methods are required of assessing damping in bundles of blades allowing for clamping and shrouding. The influence of vibrations in the baseplate to which the blade is clamped are considered at some length. The test results plotted in Fig.1 relate to a blade mounted in this way, the straight line 1 corresponding to correct results and the curve 2 to the influence of base plate resonance. It is accordingly important to study the vibration properties of the baseplate and a method of determining the natural frequencies in three perpendicular directions is explained. Very often it is Card 1/4

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E194/E484

Methods of Determining the Damping Characteristics of Blade Materials and Blade Designs

necessary to know the amplitudes of the different natural frequencies of the base plate and this may be done by studying the stress at the root of a vibrating blade. Eq.(5) is derived for the stress amplitude at the blade root and from this, the amplitude of various oscillations in the block can be calculated:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{FY}{g}} \cdot 2\pi f a \quad (5)$$

where $\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{IF/w^2}$ for specimens of rectangular cross-section,
 f - oscillation frequency of the specimen, c.p.s.,
 I - moment of inertia of the cross-section, cm⁴,
 F - cross-section of the specimen, cm²,
 w - resistance moment of the specimen cross section, cm³,
 a - amplitude of the oscillation at the free end of the specimen, cm.

A typical vibration characteristic curve of a baseplate in the frequency range of 50 to 500 c/s is plotted in Fig.2 and it will be Card 2/4

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E194/E484**Methods of Determining the Damping Characteristics of Blade Materials and Blade Designs**

seen that there are numerous peaks. Such peaks will, of course, greatly influence measurements of damping properties of blading but difficulties may be avoided by appropriate sample design to avoid the blade natural frequencies corresponding to the peaks in the characteristics of the baseplates. If, however, it is desired to measure blade vibration characteristics over a range of frequencies including natural frequencies of the baseplate, it is recommended to mount two blades on the baseplate and to vibrate them identically but with a phase displacement of 180° . It has been found that in this way the influence of the baseplate on damping tests can be completely overcome. A schematic diagram of the test equipment used is shown in Fig.3. Vibration is set up in the blade by an electro-magnet supplied by an audio-frequency generator.

Vibration amplitudes are measured optically. It is difficult to use strain gauges on specimens vibrating at high frequencies and a method of measuring instead the strains set up in the baseplate is explained. It is considered that this is an accurate and convenient method. Other authors using conventional methods have

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concluded that for the higher modes of vibration, the logarithmic decrement corresponding to a given maximum stress in the specimen is much less than at lower vibration modes. Tests were made of the damping properties of samples of carbon and 13% chromium steel for the first three modes of vibration. The samples were 315 mm long, with a cross-section of 4 x 30 mm and it was arranged that the blade natural frequencies did not coincide with those of the baseplates. The test results are plotted in Fig.4 and 5 in which the logarithmic decrements are related to the stress in the outer layers of the specimen roots. It will be seen that there is no tendency for the logarithmic decrement to decrease for the higher modes of the vibration. The method developed is recommended for tests on the damping properties of materials and designs. The influence of the baseplate can be accurately assessed so that errors in the tests are avoided. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

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Card 4/4

PROKOF'YEV, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VIDYAKIN, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Dauping device for turbine blade vibrations. Sudostroenie 26
no.10:31-32 0'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Marine turbines--Vibration)

PROKOF'YEV, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; VIDYAKIN, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determination of structural dimensions of a flexible coupling
for damping tangential vibrations of blades. Energomashinostroyeniye
9 no.7:14-16 JI '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Blades—Vibration) (Damping (Mechanics))

L 70442-66 EWT(m)/ENP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6010105 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/003/0390/0394

AUTHOR: Vidyaykina, L. I.; Okladnov, N. A.; Shtarkman, B. P.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Chloroorganic Products and Acrylates (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlororganicheskikh produktov i akrilatov)

TITLE: Formation of supramolecular structures in the process of milling of poly-(vinyl chloride)

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 390-394

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, morphological form, globule, fibril, milling, supramolecular structure

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the formation of supramolecular structures (morphological forms) on milling of suspension-polymerized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC). It was found that the initial PVC has a "macrolobular" structure. The macroglobules ($\sim 1 \mu$) consist of [aggregated] "microglobules" ($\leq 0.1 \mu$). Milling first causes disaggregation of macroglobules into microglobules, and then, formation of fibrillar structures. The degree of development of the fibrillar structures depends on the milling method. Fibrils of the highest perfection were obtained in unidirectionally milled films. The fibrils formed are anisotropic as indicated by x-ray patterns. Orig. art. has: 15 figures.

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SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: Card 1/1 BK UDC: 678.01:53 4222

VIDYAKINA, YE.M.

VIDYAKINA, Ye.M., kandidat pedagogicheskikh nauk.

~~Method of studying vegetative hybridization of plants. Biol. v~~
shkole no.2:42-47 Mr-Apr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Smolenskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Hybridisation, Vegetable--Study and teaching)

VSESVYATSKIY, B.V., prof.; VIDYAKINA, Ya.M., kand.pedagog.nauk;
KREMENETSKIY, N.G.; SUSLOV, V.V.; MEDVEDEV, L.A., uchitel';
CHADOVA, K.A.; ROZINA, T.A.

Discussing the curriculum of biology. Biol.v shkole no.6:
22-27 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moskovskiy gorodskoy pedagogicheskiy institut (for
Vsesvyatskiy). 2. Mariyskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for
Vidyakina). 3. Srednyaya shkola No.7 g.Kaliningrada Moskov-
skoy oblasti (for Kremenetskiy, Suslov). 4. Srednyaya shkola
s.Ivanovka Lyuksemburskogo rayona Orenburgskoy oblasti (for
Medvedev). 5. Kaluzhskiy oblastnoy institut usovershenstvovani-
ya uchiteley (for Chadova). 6. Kaluzhskiy pedagogicheskiy
institut (for Rozina).

(Biology--Study and teaching)

VIDYAKINA, Ye.M., kand.ped.nauk

Lessons in studying Michurin's theories in grade 9. Biol. v
shkole no.5:39-45 8-0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Mariyskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Plant breeding--Study and teaching)

VIDYAPINA, R., inzh.-tekhnolog

New method of drying products. Obshchestv.pit. no.11:20 N 167.
(Food--Drying) (MIRA 14:3)

VIDYAPINA, R., inzh.-tekhnolog

Quality control of pasty and cake. Obshchestv.pit. no.12:15 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Trest restoranov i kafe, Leningrad.
(Pastry)

VIDYAPINA, R., inzh.-tekhnolog

Butter for creams. Obshchestv.pit. no.1:40 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Leningradskiy trest restoranov i kafe.
(Butter)

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ACCESSION NO. AF000000

GROUP FOR LOW VOL. STIM. STIM.

AUTHOR: Bort, D. N.; Okladnov, N. A.; Shtarkman, B. P.; Vidyaykina, L. I.

24
15

TITLE: Electron-microscopic study of structures arising during the polymerization and processing of polyvinyl chloride produced by block and suspension polymerization

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1985, 271, No. 1, p. 141-143.

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinylchloride, block polymerization, suspension polymerization, electron microscopy, polymer structure

ABSTRACT: Structures of polyvinyl chloride formed in the course of block and suspension polymerization as well as structures arising during its further processing were investigated by means of the electron microscope. Block polymerization was carried out in ampoules provided with a special device permitting the withdrawal of polymer samples at any stage of the process without interrupting it. Initiation was with the usual peroxide-type initiators. It was shown that in the course of free-radical block and suspension polymerization, supermolecular structures of a globular type are formed. The processing of polyvinyl chloride leads to a thorough transformation of the structure: the globular structures are converted into fibrillar ones. Therefore, the authors conclude that the main purpose of the processing of polyvinyl chloride and similar polymers should be a

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complete and uniform rearrangement of the original globular structure into a fibrillar system, which imparts high physicomachanical properties to the material. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 08Sep64

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, EC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BTR

8087* The Extent of Emission of Secondary Electrons.
(In Russian.) M. M. Vidyanski. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*,
new ser., v. 82, Feb. 11, 1952, p. 705-708.
Apparatus for determining the above is described. It was found
that the coefficient of secondary electron emission decreased
with decrease in thickness of a Ag film on Al. Experimental re-
sults are discussed.

VIDYUKOV, T.P., inzh.

Machine for boring holes and setting poles mounted on the
DT-54 truck. Mekh. i elek. sets. sel'khoz. 17 no.1:39-40 '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

1.Stavropol'skiy trest "Sel'elektrostroy."
(Electric lines--Poles)

Artificial neutron radioactivity of phosphorus. A. I. Vile, *J. Kapil. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 719 (1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 11. The artificial radioactivity of P corresponding to the nuclear equation $^{31}\text{P} + \text{n} \rightarrow ^{32}\text{P} + \text{H}^+$ was studied by the method of Curie-Joliot-Preiwitz (cf. C. A. 28, 10761). As a neutron source a Rn-Be prepn. of 250 millicuries was used, the neutrons being slowed down by passage through paraffin. For purposes of comparison, the neutron radioactivity of P was detd. A value of a few hrs. was obtained for the half-life period of the radioactive P. M. G. Mince.

VIDZHADZHASASTRA, Ruslan.

~~The Fourth World Congress of Trade Unions and its importance for~~
Indonesia. Vsem.prof.dvizh.no.9:5 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Leipzig--Trade unions--Congresses)

VIDZHS, V.V., inzh.; CHERDAK, I.I., tekhnik

~~Improving~~ Improving the control circuit of the H-11 oscillograph. Elek.
sta. 29 no.8:86-88 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Oscillograph)

S/271/63/000/001/009/047
D413/D308

AUTHOR: Viebira, L.R. Borges

TITLE: The relation between general non-linear and linear stability

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1963, 33, abstract 1A189 (Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. techn., v. 10, no. 2, 1962, 1-7 (French))

TEXT: A mathematical basis is given for the sufficient condition of general stability of non-linear systems as proposed by Gille and Wegrzyn. The concept of a family of 'associated systems' is introduced. If a given system is described by the system of differential equations:

$$\dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

.....

$$\dot{x}_n = f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{or } \dot{x} = f_x \quad (1)$$

Card 1/3

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The relation between ...

then a family of associated systems is described by the system of equations with the parameter z :

$$\dot{x}_1 = u_1(x_1, \dots, x_n; z_1, \dots, z_n)$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dot{x}_n = u_n(x_1, \dots, x_n; z_1, \dots, z_n)$$

$$\text{or } \dot{x} = u(x; z) \quad (2)$$

where the association condition must be satisfied:

$$u(z; z) = f(z).$$

A proof is given of the following criterion of general stability. If any function $V(x)$ for x_i that lie in the region of R (which contains the origin O) is a Lyapunov function for the family of associated systems which corresponds to the points z of a certain other region E , also containing the origin O , then the given system (1) is stable within the closed region $V(x) = h$ (h being a positive constant). This region belongs to region G_0 , which is the intersection of R and E (see figure). A technique based on this criterion is

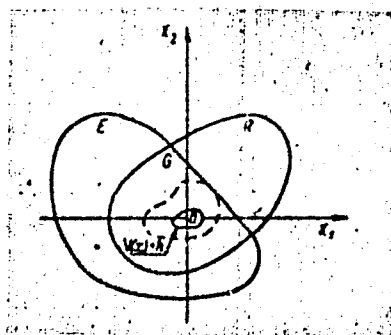
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The relation between ...

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given for determining the general stability of non-linear systems
in the case where the associated systems are linear and homogeneous.
2 figures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]



Card 3/3

GEORGESCU, Paul, ing.; BRATU, Cr., ing.; VIECELLI, Al., ing.

Study on model of a flow measuring installation by means of
the overflow method. Hidrotehnica 6 no. 7:221-228 J1 '61.

VIECELLI, A.

Use of belt conveyers in operating collecting canals. p. 94.

HIDROTEHNICA. (Asociatia Stiinifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din
Romina) Bucuresti, Rumania, vol. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Acquisitions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 9, ^{Sept.} 1959.

Uncl.

KLUSKA, V.; VEDERMANNOVA, D.; JEZKOVA, D.

Asthmatoid conditions appearing during pertussis and post-pertussis.
Cesk.pediat.15 no.6/7:621-623 J1'60.

1. Detske infekcni oddeleni, prednosta doc.dr. Vl.Kluska
Alergologicke oddeleni MUNZ, prednosta dr.V. Hajicek.
(WHOOPING COUGH compl)
(ASTHMA in inf & child)

VIEHMANN, Iosif

Cave pearls in Scarisocara Glacier. Dari seama sed 45:
283-295 '57/58 [publ. '62].

VIEHMANN, Ionif

Observations on the morphogenesis of marmites. Dari seama
sed 46:505-521 '58/59 [publ. '62].

VIEHMANN, Iosif.

On stalagmite genesis and morphology. Dari seama sed
48:407-415 '60/61 [publ. '62]

VIEHMANN, Iosif

Note on the genesis of lapies. Dari seama sed 49 pt.2:271-272
'61-'62[publ. '64].

1. Submitted April 20, 1961.

L 41155-66

ACC NR: AP6030197

SOURCE CODE: RU/0022/66/011/001/0037/0042

AUTHOR: Viehmenn, Iosif

ORG: Speleology Institute, Cluj (Institutul de Speologie)

TITLE: Fluorescein coloring in the study of Carst hydrography. I.

SOURCE: Hidrotehnica, gospodaria apelor, meteorologia, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 37-42

TOPIC TAGS: hydrography, dye chemical

ABSTRACT: The author analyzes and discusses the fluorescein marking method on the basis of previously published studies as well as of his own work. The coloring technique used is described, and the results obtained with regard to the carstic hydrography of the Padis-Cetatile Ponorului-Valea Galbinei in the Apuseni Mountains are summarized. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 35,326]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 00Apr65

Cord 1/1 h9

UDC: 551.48.018:544.65

L 38092-66

ACC NR: AP6026878

SOURCE CODE: RU/0022/66/011/002/0092/0096

AUTHOR: Viehmenn, Iosif

ORG: None

TITLE: Fluorescein coloring in the study of carst hydrography. II.

SOURCE: Hidrotehnica , gospodarierea apelor, meteorologia, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 92-96

TOPIC TAGS: hydrography, surface water, underground water

ABSTRACT: In the second part of his paper, the author discusses some coloring experiments performed in the Rodnei Mountains and the Apuceni Mountains, emphasizing the results relating to speed changes in mixed underground and surface courses. Experiments relating to the delay of fluorescein relative to the speed of water are also reviewed, and the importance of water marking work from both practical and theoretical standpoints is emphasized. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 7 tables. /JPRS: 36,452/

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: --Apr65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 029 /
SOV REF: 002

Card 1/1 MLP

UDC: 551.48.018,544.65

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26 33

VIEHMANN, J.

The protection of natural monuments in the Bohemian-Moravian Karst. p. 192,
(Ocrotirea Naturil, No. 2, 1956, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957, Uncl.

VIEHMANN, L.

Stalagmitic formations in caves. p. 133.

OCROTIREA NATURII. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Comisia pentru
Ocrotirea Monumentelor Naturii) Bucuresti.

No. 1, 1955

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

VIEIR', P. E.

25963

Morfologichyeskiye iemeneniya v kul'turakh stafilokokka i stryeptokikka pod vliyaniyem penitsillina. Mikrobnol. Zhurnal, T. XI, vyp. 2, 1949, s. 22-23. na ukr. yae. - Ryeyumye na Rus. yae. - Bibliogr: 6 haev.

SO: Letopis' No. 34

VIELAND, Ferenc

The English type circular knitting machine. / Magy textil 16 no.7:
321-327 JI '64.

ROMANIA/Electricity - Dielectrics

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 10863

Author : Viel V.

Inst : Inst. de Protectari Smele, Rumania

Title : Influence of Electric Field on the Emulsion of Petroleum Oil
in Water

Orig Pub : Petrol si gaze, 1958, 9, No 6, 253-259

Abstract : Drops of water and oil are considered as good conductors,
immersed in a dielectric medium. On the surface of these
drops are concentrated the flux lines of the electric field.
This leads to the destruction of the film of the drop and
to an outflow of liquid from it. -- Author's resume

Card : 1/1

49

VIELROSE, Egon

Some notes on the natural population movement in Poland in 1938.
Przegł statyst 9 no.1:3-9 '62.

AM

VIELWERTH (V.). Choroby a škodci kultúrnych rastlín západného a stredného Slovenska za hospodársky rok 1937-1938. [Diseases and pests of cultivated plants in western and central Slovakia during the agricultural year 1937-1938.]—Ochr. Rost., xv, 3, pp. 19-23, 1939. [German summary.]

This is a brief account of well-known diseases and pests of economic crops recorded in Slovakia during 1937-8.

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74/77
VIELWERTH (V.). Jest možná účinná ochrana proti černání stonků Bramborů a hnilobě hlíz? [Is effective protection against blackening of Potato stems and tuber rot possible?]-Ochr. Rost., 19-20, 10-11, pp. 28-35, 1 fig., 1947. [Russian summary. Received July, 1950.]

Stem-blackening (black leg) and tuber rot caused by several bacteria collectively called *Bacterium phytophthorum* (strain of *Erwinia carotovora*: R.A.M., 11, p. 261] is one of the most serious potato diseases in Czechoslovakia, but the control has so far been comparatively unsuccessful.

Experiments were carried out in 1941 at Valečkov to determine the efficacy of removing diseased plants from the field (a measure strictly carried out in seed potato-growing districts). The apparently normal tubers from Parnassia potato plants carrying severe black leg symptoms were stored and in the spring all were found to be healthy. In May, 1942, the tubers were planted in rather moist, rich soil and only 22 plants from 240 tubers (9.5 per cent.) developed black leg. None of the harvested tubers showed even a trace of bacterial rot. Similar results were obtained at Havlíčkův Brod, where 0.5 per cent. of the plants developed black leg, but all tubers were free from rot.

The author considers affected seed potatoes showing acute infections or external latent ones to be the main sources for disease development. Therefore only healthy, unwounded tubers should be selected after harvest, and overwintered in dry, well ventilated rooms at 0° to 5° C. Other control measures include crop rotation (potatoes should not follow potato, bean [*Phaseolus vulgaris*], carrot, or lupin), destruction of all infected debris, early roguing of diseased plants, and avoiding cold, wet, unsaturated soils for planting.

Ref R4

VIELWERTH (V.). O spongoporové strupovitosti Bramborů. [On powdery scab of Potatoes.] - *Čas. Rost.*, 22, 3-4, pp. 77-86, 4 figs., 1949. [English summary.]

Although powdery scab of potatoes (*Spongospora subterranea*) [C.M.I. map No. 34; *R.A.M.*, 26, p. 508 and preceding abstract] is of no economic importance in Czechoslovakia (the scab lesions being only superficial), incidence is important in regard to the export of seed potatoes. The severity and distribution of the disease were investigated from 1944 to 1948 inclusive in 50 localities in Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia. The survey showed that incidence was highest in cool and moist areas at high altitudes, especially in wet years. Powdery scab was almost absent in warm lowlands. Of the 30 local varieties tested Květuše was the most resistant early variety, followed by Primula, Kardinál and Keřk. rohlíčky. Of the mid-late to late varieties the most resistant were (in decreasing order) Kotnov, Flora, Parnasia, Bojar, and Figna.

Raf 48

VIELWERTH (V.). Příspěvek ke studiu vzniku různých forem strupovitosti obecné na Bramborach. [A contribution to the study of the origin of various forms of common scab of Potato.]—Ochr. Rost., 22, 1-2, pp. 28-37, 3 figs., 1949. [Russian and English summaries.]

In experiments carried out in 1948 at the State Potato Experiment Station, Havlíčkův Brod, Czechoslovakia, the potato variety Kefk. Erstling [Duke of York], highly susceptible to all forms of scab (*Actinomyces scabies*) [R.A.M., 26, p. 506], was grown in naturally infested plots, fertilized with: (1) stable manure (autumn or spring applications), (2) peat, and (3) forest soil. All materials, but especially the forest soil reduced deep and pustular scab, total incidences being 76-78, 69-84, 61-17, and 38-1 per cent., respectively, compared with 83-74 per cent. for the untreated. Shallow scab increased at the same time, the respective percentages being 27-36, 39-43, 33-1, 54-51, and 26-42.

The results demonstrate that the various forms of the disease are caused by certain species or strains of *Actinomyces* specific for each type of symptoms [ibid., 29, p. 639] and they are suppressed or stimulated by unknown substances present especially in the humus soil. The results also showed that attack does not depend on soil pH [cf. next page].

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS																										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS																									
COMMON ELEMENTS													SPECIAL ELEMENTS													COMMON ELEMENTS													SPECIAL ELEMENTS												
<p>AM</p> <p>VIELWERTH (V.). Vývoj fyziologických forem maslivé sněti hladké (<i>Tilletia foetens</i>) na středně náchylných Pšenicích. (The development of physiologic forms of the smooth-spored bunt (<i>Tilletia foetens</i>) on moderately susceptible Wheats.)—<i>Ochr. Rost.</i>, xiv, 53, pp. 66-70, 1938. [German summary.]</p> <p>A summarized account is given of experiments extending from 1933 to 1937, in which each of three Czechoslovakian awned wheats (Diosecka No. 2, Sekaš No. 17, and Buranska No. 121), moderately susceptible to bunt (<i>Tilletia foetens</i>), was inoculated each year consecutively with spores of the bunt originally collected from the variety under test and also with mixtures of spores from collections on other wheat varieties. The results showed a marked decline in pathogenicity of a given bunt collection when cultured on its own host repeatedly; whereas bunt collections from other wheat varieties, repeatedly grown on any of the three varieties mentioned above, showed increased pathogenicity, both results confirming those of previous work carried out during 1929 to 1934. The investigation is considered to have shown conclusively that the pathogenicity of bunt populations gradually decreases when they are constantly propagated on moderately susceptible wheat varieties, and that the latter play an important selective part in the development of physiologic races of the bunt, two facts which may find useful application in wheat breeding for bunt resistance.</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-ILA DETAILING</p>																																																			

VIEKUNEN, (V.). Zpráva o škodlivých činitelech kulturních rostlin v oblasti západního a středního Slovenska. [Report on the agencies injurious to cultivated plants in western and central Slovakia.]--
Ochr. Rost., xiv, 65, pp. 8-16, 1938. [German summary.]

Cereal crops in western and central Slovakia suffered in 1936-7 from

much the same fungal diseases and to an equal extent as in other parts of Czechoslovakia (See preceding abstracts). Wheat bunt (*Tilletia caries* and *T. foetens*) was, however, less prevalent and less severe than in previous years, and *T. caries*, which occurs alone in the northern districts, did not reach so far south as usual. Stone fruit trees were exceptionally heavily attacked by *Monilia* (*Sclerotinia*) *laxa*, and *M. (S) fructigena*; the attack was particularly severe on apricots (see below, p. 536), and observations indicated that the condition was an important factor in the death of an exceptionally large number of young apricot trees from anoplexy, which is stated to be very prevalent in Slovakia. *Botrytis cinerea* was widespread on ripening grapes, the losses caused by it in many localities being estimated at as much as 30 per cent. of the crop (cf. above, p. 499, and preceding abstract).

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS		PRECEDENCE AND PRIORITY	
<p>VINEYARD (V.)... <i>Mosaika Amerického Révy vinu</i>. [Mosaic of the American Vine] - (Akrina Rodin, xiii, 3-4, pp. 101-103, 1933. [German summary.]</p> <p>The author states that an assortment of 17 American stock-vine varieties [a list of which is given], which were planted in 1924 in an experimental field at Bratislava (Czechoslovakia) to replace another lot of American varieties exhibiting signs of degeneration, then ascribed to old age, grew normally until 1930, when they suddenly developed pathological symptoms resembling in an intensified form those of the former vines. The disease, which was shown to be transmissible by grafting to two varieties of the European <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (Malinger and Italian Riesling), is characterized by a general chlorosis of the foliage, with local mosaic-like patterns, yellow mottling, or red pigmentation of certain areas of the leaf blade, which dry up and drop out. Another symptom is a more or less severe deformation of the leaves, which are crimped between the main veins. Many of the affected stocks show very poor growth. Some of the varieties or individual vines exhibit all the symptoms described in one and the same plant. There was clear-cut evidence of varietal variations in susceptibility to the disease. The experimental plot is strictly quarantined, and is preserved for further systematic studies of the trouble.</p>			
ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		BIBLIOGRAPHY	
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VIENIA, V.

Possibilities of mechanized manure removing in livestock buildings. p.429

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow I Technikow Sanitarnych Ogrzewnictwa i Garownictwa) Warszawa, Poland
Vol.13, no.9, Sept. 1958

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

VIERITA, D., ing.

Improvement of the equipment and technological process of
the refined spirit discontinuous rectification. Ind alim
veget 13 no.6:182-186 Je '62.

1. Fabrica de spirit, Radauti.

VIERITA, D., ing.

A new leaven fermentation method in manufacturing ethyl alcohol from potatoes. Ind alim veget 13 no.4:111-115 Ap '62.

1. Fabrica de spirt, Radauti.

BRUCHAC, D. (Bratislava, ~~Sulekova~~ ul. 16); HANDZO, I.; PAKAN, J.; VIERIK, J.

Our experiences with the colorimetric determination of blood cholinesterase. Cesk. gynek. 30 no.1:106-110 Mr'65.

1. II. gyn.-por. klinika Lekarske fakulty University Karlovy v Bratislave (prednosta: doc. dr. A. Hudcovic).

BRUCHAC, D.; VIERIK, J.; SIROTY, E.

New method of artificial interruption of pregnancy with the vacuum extractor. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.1:83-86 F'64.

1. II. gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. UK v Bratislave; prednosta: doc. dr. A. Hudcovic.

*

BRUCHAC, D.; SKALICKY, E.; VIERIK, J.

Prenatal fetal death in women with late pregnancy toxemias. Cesk.
gynek. 28 no.8:556-560 0 '63.

1. II. gyn.-por klin. Lek. fak. UK v Bratislave, prednosta doc.
dr. A. Hudcovic.

*

HRUBISKO, M.; MERGANCOVA, O.; BRUCHAC, D.; VIERIK, J.

Artificial interruption of pregnancy and immunization in the
ABO group system. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.1:90-94 F*64.

1. Fak. transf. stanica v Bratislave (prednosta: doc.dr.
H. Hrubisko. CSc.) a II. gyn.por.klin. Lek.fak. UK v Bratislave
(prednosta: doc.dr. A. Hudcovic).

*

VIERESCU, V.

Geological Surveying. Revista Minelor (Mining Journal), #11:36h: Nov 55

VIERIU, A.
C. SUMULEANU, Ann. Sci. Univ. Jassy, 1938, 24, II, 15-24

VIERIU, A.,
C. SUMULEANU, Ann. sci. univ. Jassy, Part II 24,
15-24 (1938)

VIEROSANU, I.

21
 ✓ The ultraviolet yield of a discharge in air. Ion Agri-
 scanu, Nikolae G. Anghel, Ariana Popa, and Ion Vierosanu.
 Bul. Inst. Fizic. Bucuresti 19, 78-80 (1957). 4 pp. illus.
 violet yield of a discharge in air was studied at low and high
 frequencies in a glass capillary 60 mm. long and 4 mm. in
 diam. The discharge tube was patterned after Weizner
 (C.A. 48, 6234c) and had 2 circular Al electrodes. At low
 frequencies, the air pressure varied between 0.1 and 27 mm.;
 the current, between 6 and 14 ma.; and the applied poten-
 tial, between 30,000 and 34,000 v. In the pressure range
 from about 0.22 to 21.5 mm. the yield was approx. const.
 with values from 0.42 to 0.46; at pressures below 0.22 mm.
 the yield decreased rapidly, while above 21.5 mm. the dis-
 charge was unstable. The work at high frequencies, be-
 tween 10 and 45 Mc., was carried out at air pressures be-
 tween 0.2 and 2.66 mm., a const. current of 23 ma., and at
 an applied potential of 500 v. Under these conditions the
 yield increased slightly from 0.393 to 0.419 and can be
 considered identical to the low-frequency results. An ex-
 planation of the data is attempted. B. Alexander Stern

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12

AGIRBICEANU, Ion; ICHIMESCU, Ariana; VIEROSANU, Ion

Transmission of thin strata silver under the influence of heat.
Comunicările AR '13 no.1:23-26 Ia '63.

1. Institutul politehnic, Bucuresti, Laboratorul de fizica. Comunicare
prezentată de G. Atanasiu, membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.

VIERTL, J.

2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 7, 1963, pp 248-250

"Mondor's Disease -- Fewer Indications for the Reason
of the Illness in the Region of the Thorax."

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Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 7, 1963, pp 248-250

"Mondor's Disease -- Fewer Indications for the Reason
of the Illness in the Region of the Thorax."

VIERU, A.

Some considerations on manufacture of granulated superphosphate at the U.S.A. S.
Plants. p. 290.

REVISTA DE CHIMIE. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 5, May 1959.

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Uncl.

616.931(R):576.852.23

RUMANIA

SARAGEA, Alice, Dr, MAXIMESCU, Paula, Dr, MEITERT, Eugenia, Dr, STUPARU, Ileana, Technician, VIERU, Elena, Technician, PETRUS, Valeria, Technician, and BALTEANU, Camelia, Technician, Work performed at the "Dr I. Cantacuzino" Institute (Institutul "Dr I. Cantacuzino").

"Incidence and Geographical Distribution of Phage Types of Corynebacterium diphtheriae in the Dynamics of the Epidemic Process of Diphtheria in the Socialist Republic of Rumania."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 11, No 4, Jul-Aug 66, pp 351-362.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The authors analyzed the biological characteristics of approximately 14,000 strains of diphtheria bacteria isolated over a period of 10 years. Careful study of the pathogenetic organism, in particular through phage typing, proved useful in fighting epidemic outbreaks. On the basis of the study, the authors also elaborated a map of the geographic distribution of the lysotypes and their dynamics over the ten-year period.

Includes 7 tables, one map and 16 references, all Rumanian. -- Manuscript submitted 2 April 1966.

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RUMANIA

NESTORESCU, N., Prof. Dr., Member Correspondent of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Rumania (Membru corespondent al Academiei Republicii Socialiste Romania); BONA, C.; CIPLEA, Al.; POTORAC, E.; COMOROSAN, S.; VIERU, S.; URZICEANU, N., Colonel, Medical Corps; and STRATI, I., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps.

"Experimental Studies on Burn Disease: Part 3 - Enzymologic Studies on the Acute Phase of Burns (6 to 48 Hours After the Burn)"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965; pp 114-116

Abstract: Lysosomal enzyme release in skin and kidney seems to be one of the primary causal factors in the appearance of a variety of tissue lesions which compose the burn syndrome. The principal enzymes are enumerated and discussed.

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VIERZBITSKI, Jan [Wiersbitzki], Jan, p. f. 0-7

Use of waste water for irrigation in Poland. Krol: 00-11 1011
9 no. 1: 19-42 164.

S/081/62/000/024/024/052
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Kolínský, Josef, Viesner, Ivo

TITLE: Method of producing aminoamide resins

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 875 - 876,
abstract 24P457 (Pat. ČSSR 98573, February 15, 1961)

TEXT: Reaction products of polyepoxy resins and polyamines condense with organic or inorganic dibasic or polybasic acids or their derivatives at 100 - 250°C. The amine number of the obtainable aminoamide resins has to be 100 - 700. These resins are liquid or semiliquid transparent substances, easily soluble in the usual solvents. They are used for hardening polyepoxy resins. Varnishes so produced are thermally stable, do not become yellow, and show excellent gloss and adhesion. Example: 300 g butyl ester of epoxidized soy oleic acids (4.8 % epoxy oxygen) is heated with 150 g commercial diethylene triamine (I) to 60 - 70°C within 30 - 40 min. After calculating the viscosity (800 - 1000 cp at 20°C), 80 g dimethyl terephthalate is added with stirring. The mixture is then heated to 160 - 175°C with the methanol being distilled off, then kept another 30 - 50 min at this temperature until an amine number of 240 -
Card 1/2

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Method of producing ...

260 is reached. The water and methanol residues are removed in vacuo, and (I) is distilled at 160°C (15 mm Hg). The oily product contains 1.5 % of free (I). The following epoxy components were also used: 1,4-di(epoxy propanoxy)benzene, epoxidized cyclopentadiene, methyl and butyl esters of epoxidized tall oillic acids, low-molecular epoxy and silicone epoxy resins. m-phenylene and p-phenylene diamines were also used as polyamines. The acid components were the following: phthalic anhydride, malic anhydride, low-molecular dimethyl(polyethylene)terephthalate, dimethyl ester of phenyl phosphorous acid. A mixture of 110 g tetra(epoxy propanoxy)silane, 50 g glycidyl cyanurate, 80 g dimethyl ester of trichloro-phenyl phosphorous acid, and 95 g dimethoxy diphenyl silane is caused to react with 240 g ethylene diamine at 55°C for 65 - 70 min. The mixture is then heated to 210 - 220°C and kept at this temperature for 100 - 120 min until an amine number of 180 - 190 is reached. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BUCSAN, Alexandru, ing.; VIESPESCU, Dan, ing.

Tests carried out on a concrete prefabricated beam, divided and assembled by compression, for highway bridge superstructures.
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VIETE, Gunter:

Glacier and tectonic disturbances as conditions for landslides.
Gas min geol 9 no.4:485-497, 1964.

1. Academy of Mining, Freiberg, German Democratic Republic.
Submitted February 10, 1963.